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long conceal his vast knowledge nor his splendid talent, is constantly before our eyes; while his lovable character and his life of patient suffering and self-denial are shown to speak from every page he wrote. M. Chauveau's style is perfectly straightforward; the large amount of information he has accumulated is presented tastefully and modestly, without any kind of pretence; much space is given to quotations from other critics and also from Frédéric Ozanam's own writings.

The book is rendered still more valuable by an introduction from the pen of M. Chauveau, *père*, who speaks briefly of the struggles of the French clerical party during the present century. In these struggles Ozanam played his part: not that of a political leader, nor that of a violent and one-sided debater, but rather that of man who, without neglecting his regular duties, quietly and conscientiously strives to make every action of his life tend toward the desired end. "Toute sa vie fut une triple prédication, par la parole, par l'écriture, par l'action. Tout ce qu'il a fait, il l'a entrepris dans un seul but, faire du bien à ses semblables, et par-dessus tout, leur procurer le plus nécessaire de tous les biens, la foi."

CHAS. H. GRANDGENT.

Harvard College.

*Wissenschaft und Schule* in ihrem Verhältnisse zur praktischen Spracherlernung. Von Dr. M. M. ARNOLD SCHRÖER, ao. Professor der Englischen Philologie an der Universität Freiburg i. B. (Leipzig 1887).

This brochure has for its object the discussion of the following dilemma: On the one hand, the university belongs to science, and every science has ideal, not practical, ends in view; hence, practice in speaking a language has no place in the University. On the other hand, a practical knowledge of the respective living language is absolutely indispensable (ein unumgängliches Erforderniss) to the philologist and, especially, to the future teacher; without it, work in the history of language cannot be carried on with success, nor can the teaching of a modern language

become really beneficial if the instructor lacks the ability to speak it (*praktische Sprachfertigkeit*).

There are three ways out of this difficulty: The student may be left to get a practical knowledge of the language outside of the university, from private teachers; or he may neglect the practical study entirely during his university course, in order to devote himself to it afterwards, in the country where the language is spoken; or, finally, he may be referred to *lectors*, specially appointed for this purpose by the university authorities. The advantages of, and objections to, each of these methods are well set forth by Schröer. On the whole, the third method, which has been adopted by several universities, is the most feasible; but, after all, the author considers a sojourn in the foreign country indispensable, and a dozen pages of the pamphlet are devoted to the consideration of the question, how such a sojourn abroad may be brought within the reach of the student and turned to best advantage.

It would seem that the author, while advocating the desirability of a practical acquisition of the language previous to admission to the university, underrates the *possibilities* in this respect, as well as the *importance* of such *early* training to the student of philology.

There is added to the discussion of the main question an excursus on the instruction in English in German schools and an appendix on the foundation of an institute for German philologists for the study of English in London.

The little brochure of sixty pages is full of suggestions to the teacher.

A. LODEMAN.

*Ypsilanti, Mich.*

#### BRIEF MENTION.

In order to prevent any possible misapprehension, the editors take occasion to remark that the foot-note appended to Dr. Karsten's review of Paul's *Principien* in the last number of the NOTES was simply intended to remind our readers, impartially, of the existing opposition to the views presented by Paul.

In a note on Louise von François's 'Phosphorus Hollunder' (Boston: D. C. Heath and Co., 1887) innocent young Americans are informed by the editor that 'Urania' and 'Die bezauberte Rose' are 'mediæval poems.' Poor Tiedge! Poor Schulze! Surely there could be no bitterer comment on the words of the original: "Den Zeitgenossen Hollunders brauchen wir kaum zu sagen, dass 'Urania' und 'Die bezauberte Rose' seine Vorbilder und Lieblingsdichtungen waren; das jüngere Geschlecht wird sich derselben aus der Literaturgeschichte erinnern."

An attractive title that must of late have more than once caught the eye of teachers of French who scan the lists of new publications is: *Beispielsammlung zur Einführung in das Studium der Etymologie des Neufranzösischen*, von Dr. Gustav Breddin (Leipzig, Gustav Fock, 1886; 4to, pp. 31). Unfortunately the collection is not only worthless, but calculated to do positive harm in the hands of the unwary. The etymologically inclined compiler, who signs himself *Oberlehrer*, is apparently unacquainted even with the difference between words of popular and of learned origin. In short, pretty much everything is grist that comes to his mill. The result can be more easily imagined than described.

Geo. O. Curme, Professor of French in Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, has in press an edition of Lamartine's 'Méditations.' Prof. Curme has taken special pains to throw as much light as possible on the sources of personal inspiration of each poem. The work will be preceded by an introductory study of the poet's life; and the poems (those are selected that have the inspiration of "Elvire") are so grouped as to keep the student's interest centered on the interesting period from 1816-1820.

The publishers of the above work, (D. C. Heath & Co. Boston), also announce 'Historiettes Modernes,' selected and annotated by C. Fontaine, Instructor in French in the Washington (D. C.) High School.

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. have brought out, under the title of 'Whitney's Practical French,' the entire first part of the author's French Grammar, supplemented by a con-

siderable variety of conversational exercises, and by lists of phrases illustrating, in parallel columns, the idiomatic uses of a number of the commoner French and English verbs. This low-priced and handy edition of the more practical part of the larger grammar will be welcome to many teachers, and will do much, it may be hoped, towards bringing a good book into successful competition with many less valuable rivals.

The attention of students of Italian is called to an Italian semi-weekly newspaper, published in Chicago, and already in its third year: *L'Italia—giornale politico, artistico, dilettevole*. The value of general newspaper reading, for the purpose of becoming thoroughly imbued with the every-day spirit and vocabulary of a foreign language, is too well recognized to need emphasis. *L'Italia* is intended for the benefit of the better portion of the numerous Italian colonies scattered over the country, and is accordingly a genuine Italian newspaper in all its details. It is in folio form, printed on good paper, with clear type; and is a high-class journal, treating with dignity the leading questions of American and foreign politics and affairs. The subscription price is \$3 per annum (six months, \$1.75). O. Durante, Editore, 404 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

We have received from Dr. D. G. Brinton (115 S. 7th St., Philadelphia) his instructive address before the Anthropological Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, entitled: "A Review of the Data for the Study of the Prehistoric Chronology of America." It is a reprint from the Proceedings of the Association, vol. xxxvi. Together with this, comes the announcement that vol. vii. ('Ancient Nahuatl Poetry') of his important Library of Aboriginal American Literature is now ready. It contains a number of songs in the Nahuatl language, most of which were composed before the Spanish conquest. They are accompanied by translations and notes.

Mr. William R. Jenkins (Publisher, N. Y.) announces as the next number of his well known series 'Romans Choisis,' Ohnet's popular romance, 'Le Maître de Forges,' which was to be ready in November. In Paris, this novel

has reached its 249th edition. The next No. of 'Contes Choisis' will contain, among other things, Claretie's clever little story, 'Boum-Boum.' The new edition, in French, of Victor Hugo's 'Les Misérables,' which Mr. Jenkins has been issuing volume by volume, has now reached its completion. It fulfills the promises made by the publisher and is handsome in its appearance; the typography is clear and tasteful and the paper good, while the size is convenient both for reading and for the library shelf. Being the cheapest edition to be had in French, it is also the handiest, as the only Paris edition now published is in large octavo volumes, cumbersome and costly. These five volumes are the most important and extensive French work yet attempted in America and argue well for the success of Mr. Jenkins' laudable enterprise. 5 vols., paper \$4.50, cloth \$6.50.

Under the title: *Die Urbilder zu Hermann und Dorothea*, Albert Bielshowsky publishes an interesting article on Goethe's personal relations to the characters of his classical idyl. While the latter has hitherto been considered a pure work of art, almost entirely free from the personal element which appears so frequently in most of Goethe's productions, Bielshowsky in this essay brings conclusive arguments to the contrary. He points to the similarity between Dorothea and Lili Schönmann, not only in regard to their character, but above all in respect to the latter's fate during the French revolution, her flight across the Rhine and the courageous self-defence of her virtue on that occasion. By adding to this the evidence of various traits of resemblance between Hermann and Goethe, as well as between the clergyman of the poem and Pfarrer Ewald, our idyl is made to appear not only in the light of a reminiscence of Goethe's beautiful "Bräutigamszeit" in Frankfurt, but also as a touching and harmonious expiation of his guilt toward Lili.

The publisher, Andreas Deichert of Erlangen (Germany), announces the early publication of a 'Rätoromanische Chrestomathie' by Dr. C. Decurtins. The work is to be confined to the literature of the Canton des Grisons, and will be divided into two volumes: vol. I.

comprehending Ob- and Nidwald, Ober- and Unterhalbstein; vol. II. covering Bergün, the Engadine and Münsterthal. The materials are to include the different periods of the literature, beginning with the seventeenth century, to which will be added an introduction, a glossary, biographical notes of the individual authors and a description of the Mss. from which the texts are drawn.

'*Contes et Nouvelles, suivis de conversations; d'exercices de grammaire; de notes facilitant la traduction* (8vo, pp. 307), is another recent publication of the same house, edited by Mme L. Alliot, lately teacher of French at the Bryn Mawr School, Baltimore. The selections are racy specimens of the work of several of the best modern *conteurs*, and are all suited to the taste and comprehension of young pupils. One of the stories, 'La Princesse verte,' by André Theuriot, is borrowed from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and another, 'Le Bachelier de Nîmes,' is the translation of a prose sketch from the Provençal of the celebrated poet, Mistral. 'Mon Professeur,' from 'La Bibliothèque de mon Oncle' by Töpffer, is the same narrative, abridged and retouched (presumably by the author), which appears in the Clarendon Press 'French Classics,' vol. V., under the title 'Mésaventures d'un Ecolier,' and elsewhere as 'Le Hanneçon.' The retouching reminds one of the later polishing bestowed by Rousseau on his 'Confessions,' and has been so thorough-going that a systematic comparison of the two redactions would be an instructive exercise in style for an advanced class. In this edition, proof-reading and press-work have been carefully attended to; yet in the table of contents Victor Hugo's 'La bonne puce et le méchant roi' is called a *Conte à ses petits enfants* (petits-enfants); on p. 147 *grand-mère* is printed *grand-mère*; and in the conversational exercise on p. 99, 'New England's Memorial'—from which quaint Colonial volume the pupil, by the way, is recommended to commit to memory a liberal extract, done into French—is attributed to Nathaniel Norton instead of Morton.

The House of Hachette & Cie has undertaken a biographical series of leading French

authors ('Les Grands Écrivains Français'), with the view of placing before the public "studies of their life, works and influence." The separate volumes are assigned to competent critics, who discuss their subject in a direct and comprehensive way, dwelling little on details but emphasizing salient features. Victor Cousin is thus presented by M. Jules Simon; Mme de Sévigné by M. Gaston Boissier; Montesquieu by M. Albert Sorel; and 'George Sand,' the most recent of the series, is the posthumous work of Caro. Among the volumes announced for the future, are 'Voltaire' by M. Brunetière; 'Villon' by M. Gaston Paris; 'Rousseau' by M. Cherbuliez; 'Balzac' by M. Paul Bourget; 'Musset' by M. Jules Lemaitre and 'Sainte-Beuve' by M. Taine. The appearance of the volumes is most pleasing, both as to print and neatness. Those already published are of moderate size (from 170 to 180 pages), and are accompanied by a portrait of the author, as frontispiece.

The patriotic school of Italian poets is the subject of a series of essays from a somewhat unexpected quarter. ('Modern Italian Poets'; W. D. Howells. New York: Harper). In his introduction, Mr. Howells quite apologizes for giving to the world what is the product of his leisure moments; he excuses himself on the ground that there is nothing in English which covers this particular field. It is the period that begins with Parini, enlarges with Alfieri and continues, through the various phases of the Romantic movement, down to the time when Italian unity became a fact and when the aspiration for it ceased to be an influence in Italian literature. As patriotism is the link which connects the various authors of the period, so Mr. Howells is inclined, perhaps, to accentuate too strongly the patriotic to the detriment of the classic element. The studies on the individual authors vary in length according to their prominence, but the same clear style and system are maintained throughout: a short sketch of the poet, of his surroundings, is followed by criticisms and translations from his works. Alfieri, Manzoni, Niccolini, whose 'Arnaldo da Brescia' is analyzed minutely (pp. 211-242), Leopardi, Giusti and Alardi are naturally most favored. The translations are good and spirited, with especial care to be as

far as possible faithful to the original. Of especial excellence are 'Il Cinque Maggio' of Manzoni, and the chorus in his 'Conte di Carmagnola,' the ballads of Ongaro and a poem of Grossi. To the volume a short bibliography is appended.

Though Mr. Howells in all places expressly disclaims that he speaks *ex cathedra*, his work throws the burden of proof on him by bearing the stamp of accurate scholarship. It is therefore, perhaps, not invidious to call attention to the few errors of fact that are not due to the discrepancies of biographical dictionaries: the Sacred Hymns of Manzoni appear to have been published in 1810 instead of 1815 (p. 137); and the date of 'Arnaldo da Brescia' is generally fixed in 1835 rather than 1843 (p. 203). The usual judgment of contemporary critics on Leopardi (pp. 265 and 272) is not shared by so competent an authority as Bartoli, who places him "perhaps next to Dante." The tasteful make-up of the book is not enhanced by the poor wood-cuts which accompany many of the sketches.

Teachers of elementary classes in literature as well as private students, will be pleased with the new school-room edition of Scott's *Marmion*, published by Macmillan & Co. The editor, Prof. M. Macmillan (B. A., Oxon.) is a practical teacher at Elphinstone College, Bombay. In the Introduction will be found a brief, though well considered, characterization of Scott as a poet, and the Notes, covering many pages, supply an unusually full apparatus of historical allusions, parallels in literature, comments on popular customs and beliefs to which the poet makes reference, and of uses of words, constructions, and figures of speech to which the learner's attention is to be directed. The same press has also published for the same editor, as a companion volume to the *Marmion*, Books I and II of the *Paradise Lost*. This second volume, though not so much needed, is yet quite as efficiently prepared as the first.

The method of studying English Literature, which, several years ago, was set forth by Prof. Isaac N. Demmon (Univ. of Michigan) in a syllabus entitled a "Course in English Masterpieces: references for the use of students," may be found worked out in greater detail,

and applied in a more systematic manner to a wider selection of "masterpieces," ranging from Chaucer to Tennyson, in a new volume by Prof. Alfred H. Welsh (English Masterpiece Course, Chicago, John C. Buckbee & Co.). There are many teachers of English literature that have become petrified in the deadening practice of blindly following the narrow treatment of some text-book. Other teachers do practically the same thing, but with certain misgivings; they would do better. To this latter class Prof. Welsh's book will be helpful. It will suggest means for making the study of literature a rational and manly performance, an invaluable training not only in feeling and sentiment, but also in the power of estimating opinions, in correlating truths, and in testing theories; in short it will enforce the idea that literature is to be studied by each individual for himself, more or less independently of others, and will at once show how to make the novel experiment.

The publication is announced of the following work, important for scholars interested in Provençal literature: *Origine et Etablissement de l'Académie des Jeux Floraux de Toulouse; Biographie des Troubadours; Sur la langue romane ou le provençal.* Par C. Chabaneau, Professeur à la Faculté des Lettres de Montpellier. En 1 vol. in 4to de 246 pages. Price 27 frs. To be had of H. Welter, 59 Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

A new series of French texts for the use of schools is that edited by Martin Hartmann (Leipzig, E. A. Seeman). The first number contains the comedy of Jules Sandeau, 'Mlle. de la Seiglière.' Nothing but praise can be said of the care and the completeness of the text, the abundance of notes both grammatical and literary and the neatness of the volume both as to print and to shape. In a short appendix are found a study on the relation of the comedy to the novel, and the two songs of Béranger alluded to in the text. So thorough has been the work of the editor that little is left—and we think it a fault in class-work—to be developed by the instructor.

An important contribution to the text of the Breton Cycle is the publication of the Portuguese Ms. 2594 of Vienna. (A Historia dos

Cavalleiros da Mesa Redonda e da Demanda do Santo Graal; K. von Reinhardstoettner, Berlin 1887-8, Erster Band). The Ms. belongs to the XV. century and is therefore of the second period of the prose novels. In looking for the original, Prof. R. finds that the Ms. bears the most resemblance to the third volume of 'Lancelot du Lac,' published at Paris in 1533. It gradually separates from the latter, in that the object of the Portuguese writer is to give a history of the Knights of the Round Table and of the quest of the Grail, while the French novel centers in the person of Lancelot and his deeds. Various points of comparison are made by the editor in an Introduction where clearness of style is not a characteristic quality and where there is an abuse of italic letters. The text printed includes 70 out of 199 folios.

At the annual public session of the French Academy, a prize of 1500 francs was awarded to M. E. Cosquin for his 'Contes populaires de la Lorraine;' one of 1200 frs. to M. Brunot for his 'Grammaire historique de la langue française.' A prize of 1500 frs. was divided between M. J. F. Bladé, for his 'Contes populaires de la Gascogne,' and M. J. Fleury, for his 'Littérature orale de la Basse Normandie.'

We have received the first number of the *Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Litteraturgeschichte und Renaissance Litteratur*, the prospectus of which was noticed in the November number of the NOTES. This journal is a combination of the *Zeitschrift für Vergl. Litteraturgeschichte*, edited by Professor Max Koch, and the *Jahresschrift für Kultur etc. der Renaissance*, edited by Professor Ludwig Geiger, the latter of which ceased last year to be issued in separate form. The new periodical appears under the joint editorship of Koch and Geiger. The first number presents, on various subjects of German, English, Hungarian and humanistic literature, a series of essays which are all of peculiar interest and permanent value. The young science of the comparative history of literature, hitherto mainly in the hands of dilettanti, possesses in the new *Zeitschrift* an organ that will command the respect of all scholars interested in this important subject. The names of the

editors vouch for a strictly scientific and philosophical treatment of the subjects presented, and we take pleasure in recommending the journal cordially to our readers.

Renewed proof of the activity of the *Goethe Gesellschaft* is given us in the appearance of two volumes of the long expected definitive edition of the poet's works, the "Ausgabe der Grossherzogin Sophie von Sachsen," to whom Walther O. Goethe, the last surviving grandchild of the poet, bequeathed the family archives. Vol. I, containing a portion of the "Gedichte," and Vol. XIV, containing the first part of "Faust," form the society's present contribution, handsome octavos in clear type, a delightful contrast to the stubby little volumes of the Cotta and Hempel editions. The material to be published is classified under four heads, which will also serve to suggest the scope of the proposed edition; Goethe's works (in the narrower sense), his scientific writings, diaries and letters. Confidence in the editorial work is inspired by the list of editors and their associates—to the number of more than three-score—published in the introduction to the first volume; v. Loeper, Erich Schmidt, Herman Grimm, Seuffert and Suphan as editors-in-chief, while among the assistants one notices v. Biedermann, Geiger of the "Jahrbuch," Fielitz, the editor of the "Briefe an Frau v. Stein," Minor, Schröer and others of like scholarship and repute.

For its text and arrangement the present edition of Goethe's works holds closely to the last edition published by Cotta during Goethe's life, the so-called "Ausgabe letzter Hand," 1827-30, with supplementary volumes published after Goethe's death. The text is accompanied by a complete critical apparatus, reduced however to surprisingly compact form, for which the manuscript treasures of the archives afforded abundant new material. The "Faust" in particular, is enriched by additional paralipomena and especially by the readings of the Göchhausen manuscript, a copy of the original as brought by Goethe to Weimar in 1775, which E. Schmidt was fortunate enough to discover in January of the present year among the papers of Frä. v. Göchhausen, now in possession of her grand-nephew (cf. *Nation*, No.

1145, Jun. 9, 1887). This manuscript, it should be remarked, has also been published separately by Schmidt, so that the new material for Faust criticism is now accessible to every Goethe student. The present volumes of the new edition give promise that it will do its part to fulfill the prediction made by Grimm in his enthusiastic preface to the first volume; "die neue Ausgabe wird als das Merkmal eines geistigen Umschwunges gelten, von dem heute nur als etwas Zukünftiges die Rede sein kann, von dem die Zukunft aber als von Etwas Vollbrachtem sprechen wird."

The 'Life of Dante,' by Miss Ward, published by Roberts Brothers, is an unpretentious little book, which accomplishes satisfactorily what it attempts to do. In a perfectly simple way it tells what is known about the life of the great poet, and gives a short analysis of his works, both prose and poetry. There is no attempt to show wide reading nor philosophic depth in exposition, but the author is both widely enough read and has grasp enough of the subject to avoid the pitfalls into which the presumptuous or unwary are sure to plunge, when writing on such a subject. There is probably no book before the American public which gives so agreeably and in so brief a compass as does this excellent little work—with no valuable criticism, to be sure, but also with little or no vague speculation—the facts concerning Dante's life and work.

The same firm sends a reprint of Dante Rossetti's 'Dante and His Circle,' a book which is almost indispensable to many students of Dante and his times, who have no access to the originals of nearly half of what is here translated with a felicity of expression and a depth of sympathy so rare as to excite admiration. The fact is that no man of letters in this century, if transported back to the Florence of Farinata or of Giotto, would have felt himself so little out of place as Dante Gabriel Rossetti. This is why his translations—that of the 'Vita Nuova,' in particular—are unsurpassed, and not likely soon to be surpassed, in general justness of tone; though Norton's or even Martin's *Vita Nuova* may be an improvement in single phrases or even passages. In spite of some misgivings on the subject of in-

ternational copyright, it must be said that Roberts Brothers have done a real service, in putting within the reach of all, at a moderate price, so good a work, the original editions of which are not easy to get and expensive besides. It is only to be regretted that they have not made it a handsomer book.

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### PERSONAL.

Prof. Fr. Kluge (Jena, Germany) never flags in industry. He is at present seeing through the press a new edition of his *Etymological Dictionary*, also a new work on the influence of Luther on the German language, and an *Anglo-Saxon Reader*.

Prof. ten Brink (Strassburg, Germany), we are told, has in the Press a work on the *Béowulf*. We are unable to give any further characterization. His proposed edition of the poem is, however, still far off.

We are authorized to state that Prof. T. W. Hunt will publish the third edition of his *Exodus and Daniel* in March. The Glossary will be materially enlarged.

Dr. Benj. W. Wells, formerly of the Friends' School, Providence, R. I., is pursuing his studies in Old English at Jena, Germany. He is just now specially interested in the writings of Aelfric and Wulfstan, and the Church documents generally, and will in time, doubtless, make known to us his results.

Prof. A. S. Cook (University of California) is rapidly completing his treatise on the Northumbrian documents; Max Niemeyer, the well-known publisher of Halle has undertaken it. The most of the Glossary is now in the printer's hands, and the remaining parts will be ready in a few weeks. The citations, except in the case of the commonest pronouns, articles, etc., will be practically exhaustive. The intention is to combine Grammar and Glossary in the same volume.

Prof. Cook is also publishing, with Ginn & Co., an *Anglo-Saxon Primer*, which may be expected to appear soon.

Dr. Francis B. Gummere's place at the Swain Free School (New Bedford, Mass.) has been filled by the appointment of Andrew Ingraham, A. B., as Master of the School. It will be remembered that Dr. Gummere, who is at present pursuing his studies in English at Berlin, was called to Haverford College [cf. *MOD. LANG. NOTES*, Vol. II., p. 182].

Dr. R. F. Weymouth, 33 Alfred Road, Acton, London, W., has made a translation of Cynewulf's 'Elene,' which he desires to publish, and for which he will receive subscriptions at five shillings per copy. Dr. Weymouth is the editor of Grossetete's 'Castel of Love' for the Philological Society, author of a work on *Early English Pronunciation*, and editor of the recently published 'Resultant Greek Testament.'

Rodes Massie, for some years professor of German and French in the University of Tennessee (Knoxville), resigned his position at the beginning of the present academic year and has settled temporarily at Charlottesville (Univ. of Virginia) Va. His former Assistant, Wm. I. Thomas, Ph. D., now occupies the place vacated by this resignation.

Professor L. A. Stäger, for some time head of a School of languages in St. Louis and afterward in Philada., has been called to the Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, with the title, Adjunct Professor of the German Language.

H. C. Penn has been appointed Assistant in English at the University of Missouri (Columbia). Mr. Penn was a graduate at Central College (Fayette, Mo.) in 1885, after which he taught in the Central Collegiate Institute of Altus (Ark.) until he entered upon his present position. He has contributed to the Missouri School Journal several articles, among which may be noted: "When should Anglo-Saxon be begun in the average Western College?" and "Anglo-Saxon as a Substitute for Latin and Greek."

Professor A. C. Dawson was called at the beginning of the present academic year from Beloit College, Wis., to the Chair of French and German in Lake Forest University, Lake Forest, Ill.